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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

THE BUILDER.

In childish mood I like to play
That I am building my own earth,
And some new corner every day
I fashion out of joy and mirth.
A little nook to sing in here,
A little spot to laugh in there,
And over all a sky of cheer
To lift the shadow of all care.

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In Washington, at least, the daily record of recruiting indicates that preparedness is something more than a mere word.

Besides representing a promise for the future a long, long march in a preparedness parade may also be regarded as penance for past failures.

Let us hope that the Americans will be well on their way out of Mexico before Secretary Lansing's vote is translated into Mexican "extras."

Sinaloa and Yucatan will hardly feel flattered when they learn that their declarations of war against the United States didn't even arouse the night watchmen.

Senator Clapp has been defeated for renomination in the Minnesota Republican primaries. He ventured out too far and didn't notice the turn of the tide.

Berlin reports that the Russian resistance has been broken at several points, but reports indicate that the Russian offensive is still sweeping everything before it.

The record of our exports of arms and ammunition indicates that the policy of the United States government in the past has been preparedness for Mexico first.

Any bachelor, named Oliver Osborne, not averse to being known as a Don Juan may learn of something to his advantage by applying to the prosecuting attorney in New York City.

Senator Lodge said, after a visit to Col. Roosevelt: "It is my impression that Col. Roosevelt will support Mr. Hughes." How gently the news is being broken to us!

At the commencement day exercises at Brown University it was disclosed that the Republican candidate in his college days was known as "Charley, the Saint" and now he is in politics. You never can tell.

Two telephone girls who listened gave damaging testimony against a man on trial for murder in Illinois. In the course of time confiding conversationalists will learn that a receiver has as many ears as a wheat field.

"The President wants a clean campaign, and I feel there will be no bitter personalities in the fight," says Vance McCormick, campaign manager. He had better call it in the whiskers and cold storage twins jokes.

The average worker in American industries loses approximately nine days each year on account of sickness, according to a report just made by the United States Public Health Service, showing that twenty-five out of every 1,000 employees are constantly incapacitated by illness. The figures suggest no cause for alarm, the only trouble being that the average as it appears on paper is not evenly distributed.

Postmaster General Burleson denies that the postal service will show a deficit of \$80,000,000 or so this year. On the contrary, he declares there will be a surplus of \$1,000,000 or more. It is not important in postal finances on which side of the ledger an item of a few tens of millions appears, nor is it especially enlightening. Apparently it depends very largely on whether the politicians who do the figuring are in or out of power.

Jacob H. Schiff believes that President Wilson's greatest accomplishment is "that he has in a great measure succeeded in bringing about a rapprochement between the producing and the consuming classes, so that the great and hurtful antagonism which before the present administration came into power had made itself felt almost in every substantial interest has now almost ceased." The Republicans will claim, of course, it was accomplished simply by making them companions in misfortune.

The president of Hamilton College, Utica, N. Y., speaking at the alumni dinner, which followed the annual commencement exercises, attacked President Wilson and Mr. Hughes, announcing that he would vote for the former against his personal conviction. He was hissed by the diners and one of the trustees of the college resigned. The chances are that the superior wisdom and judgment of this college president will not be recognized and that there will be an early election to fill his place, in which no one will vote against his personal conviction.

War Would Be a Righteous One.

Secretary Lansing's comprehensive letter to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations is not a mere example of honest, candid intelligence wasted upon the benighted and dishonest government of an inferior people. It serves two important purposes. In the first place it presents, in such simple terms that even the Carranza government should be able to understand them, the story of the wrongs which the people of this country have patiently endured and calls attention to the deliberate assumption, by Carranza for Mexico, of the role of an outlaw among nations. It points with directness to the fate that must overtake the republic if that role is persisted in. To this extent it is an appeal to whatever reason and sense of justice the Carranza government may possess. Unless Mexico is at present governed by a band of mad barbarians this appeal will be heeded and disaster averted. If it is ignored the second purpose the note will serve will be to justify the United States before the world in accepting the challenge of a nation that chooses to go to war in carrying out its determination to protect murderers and robbers who invade the territory of a friendly power. Secretary Lansing's presentation thus contributes to history a chapter that will absolve the United States no matter how far it may be led in the conflict.

Mr. Lansing abandoned diplomatic forms in replying to the lying insolence and arrogant defiance of the de facto government, which he indicted in straightforward English that should lose none of its force by translation into Spanish. This indictment and the flat refusal to withdraw the United States troops constitute the sum total of what Americans may find in the note that is satisfying. The rest is an almost incredible recital of hypocrisy, duplicity, deceit, lying, robbery and murder of which the people of the United States have been the victims for years. The record of wrongs to which we have for so long tamely submitted cannot fail to bring a sense of keenest humiliation to our people. The note is strong enough as it applies to the immediate situation, but it must and will be regarded as a shameful confession of failure in the past to protect the honor and rights of the United States and the lives and property of its citizens from the attacks of an enemy, boastful of its crimes and its contempt for us.

The note should be an incentive to enlistment throughout the country. Surely there is not an able bodied American anywhere who would hesitate to give his services should his country need them in so righteous a war. A new emphasis is given to the inexplicable and deplorable failure to prepare, even before Gen. Pershing's expedition was started, for what now confronts us. With proof of the hostility of the Carranza government forced upon it from day to day, as described by Secretary Lansing, the Washington government's failure to make the militia ready is incomprehensible. But that is a mistake of the past. Funston's demands for more troops that should have been on the border weeks ago, are to be answered at last. There will be no lack of volunteers. The sturdy youth of the land have been impatiently awaiting the call to its defense.

We need have no expectation that war will be averted. It would be a weak and foolish half-measure for this government to withdraw from Mexico now for any consideration short of the abdication of Carranza, who has proved himself not only unfit to govern but lacking in the ordinary mental requirements of civilized intercourse. We may even ask whether our experience with Mexico in the last four years has not justified a war of conquest and annexation.

An Opportunity for Investment.

A plain business proposition has recently been placed before a large number of interested citizens of Washington promising large profits on a small investment. By authority of the District of Columbia Club of the American Automobile Association the announcement is made that a contribution of a little less than \$5,000 from this city will insure the completion of an excellent highway between Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va. It appears that the people of Virginia have constructed 135 miles of good road, but that in Prince William County, beginning thirty-five miles from Washington, there is an intervening swamp that extends for a distance of six miles and makes through traffic impossible, thus diverting from Washington a vast amount of tourist patronage that otherwise would be attracted to the Capital and contribute to its prosperity.

Statisticians have it that in a single season at least 20,000 motorists with money to spend are deterred from visiting Washington by the impassable barrier of the Choptank Swamp, which Prince William County is too poor to obliterate. They go further and figure that each year at least \$400,000 is thus kept from the revenues of the hotels, the shops and the automobile supply houses. Now the cost of completing the highway to Richmond is estimated at \$15,000, and of this amount Richmond is raising \$5,000 and Alexandria and Fredericksburg between them will contribute a like amount, leaving Washington to raise \$5,000 as its share, a part of which already has been subscribed.

It is all Virginia's road, of course, and that State already has constructed 135 miles of it, but might it not be a good idea for Washington to invest in 5,000 shares of that six-mile stretch at \$1 a share?

We suspect that the motor club is somewhat selfishly interested in the prospect of an easy spin to the Old Dominion's historic capital; in fact, a substantial contribution to the project is its confession of interest. Also we should be disposed to discount that \$400,000 a year just a trifle for spot cash. But suppose the actual sum is as low as \$200,000 a year; it means a return of 300 per cent on the \$5,000 investment the first season. Why hesitate? It looks like a sure thing at long-shot odds. It isn't even a sporting proposition.

The road really ought to be completed in time for use by the returning tourists from the south next autumn. Its formal opening could be made an occasion of a "boosting Washington" celebration that should bring immediate returns.

How to Keep Growing.

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

"The human brain is only in its infancy," says Garrett P. Serviss, "and since we are aware of that, we have good reason to hope that in the future we shall not merely know that the earth is full of power, but shall make that power in some way serve our uses."

Putting ourselves in harmony and in a spirit of co-operation with progress in all that makes for the betterment of mankind places us in the very center of power, in the current that is running Godward. It enlarges our vision and keeps us constantly growing.

Those who are not progressive, not public-spirited, who are selfish and indifferent to the welfare of others, are so simply because they lack the tremendous stimulus which comes from being in this current. They are placed at the same disadvantage as a motorman would be who instead of putting up his trolley pole and drawing his power from the electric wire should try to push his car along by his own puny strength.

Keeping in touch with the Power that created us, and holding the mind open to new and progressive ideas is the secret of growth, of all human progress.

"Life is a search for power," Emerson says. There is no standing still on the life path. We are either going ahead or backward, progressing or retrograding, and the only way we can continue to improve is by the perpetual effort to do so. In no other way can we find real and enduring happiness.

The greatest satisfaction of life is the consciousness of mental expansion, of spiritual growth, the consciousness of the constant widening of life in the effort to do our part in the advancement of humanity.

A man whose growth is stunted through idleness, whose mental and physical faculties are being starved by lack of exercise, the want of being stretched over longer and higher ideals, cannot be happy.

To keep growing one must constantly improve oneself. There must be a perpetual supply of supply or the spring will run dry. The reason why so many people get into ruts, why their mentality shrivels and their business or profession dies with dry rot, is because they do not keep in touch with the current of progress. They do not keep posted even along their own lines.

They insist on holding on to their old fogey ideas. They have no sympathy with new ideas or progressive methods. They believe in the past, but not in the future.

When people cease to grow, when they begin to look backward instead of forward, their usefulness is at an end. It is the live, forward-looking people who push the world onward and upward.

Did you ever witness the miracle which a live man or a live woman wrought in a buried town which, like Rip Van Winkle, had been asleep for years, unmindful of the march of time and progress?

I know of a penniless girl who worked her way through school and college, and after her graduation returned to her native village and lifted the ideals of all the girls in the place. She revolutionized their life habits, their tastes, their ambitions. In fact, she waked up the whole place into active progressive life.

Edison didn't believe that things must go on in the same old way always. Because people did so in the past, he didn't believe that we must necessarily to live in comparative darkness at night. He knew that the sun had stored up sufficient light millions of years ago to light the world brilliantly at night. He believed that the human voice could be multiplied millions of times continue to travel in the same old way, in slow, smoky trains. He did not believe that it was and could be preserved indefinitely. He believed in looking forward, not backward, hence the miracles he has wrought.

Professor Bell did not believe that the old order of things should remain, and that we could only communicate with people at a distance by telegraph, mail, or messenger. He believed that people in different parts of the world, living in different continents, could talk together, almost as easily as though they were in the same room. Hence the marvels of telephony.

Marconi believed that the air could be utilized as a medium in transmitting messages from ship to ship thousands of miles apart. Hence the saving of innumerable lives at sea.

None of the men who have given the world a boost believed that things should go on in the same old way as they always had gone. They saw a great light ahead, as does every one who looks forward and keeps growing.

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Presidential Pot Pourri.

If Charles Evans Hughes is elected President he will be the first Baptist to hold that office. There have been eight Episcopalians, five Presbyterians, four Methodists, two Dutch Reformed and four Unitarians. Jefferson labeled himself a liberal in religion, but his enemies said he was an atheist.

The Episcopalians made their big Presidential record in the early days of the Republic, while the hold of the Church of England was still strong.

Garfield was ordained as a preacher in the Church of the Disciples.

Hughes would make the twentieth lawyer to occupy the White House. Only eight Presidents so far have not been members of the bar.

Eighteen of our Presidents out of the twenty-seven were college men, and as Hughes went to two colleges he will strengthen the forces of the sheepskin holders.

Hughes is a member of the Delta Upsilon Greek letter fraternity, as was Garfield.

The average age at which men have been elected President was 58. Hughes is only 54. Roosevelt was 43 when he succeeded McKinley, and he was our youngest President. "Tippecanoe" Harrison was 67.

Hughes is just ten years younger than his running mate, Charles W. Fairbanks.

All our Presidents except two—Van Buren and Roosevelt—were of British extraction. Jefferson, however, was the only Welshman, and Hughes' ancestry also goes back to Wales.

The father of Justice Hughes was a clergyman. Three other Presidents—Wilson, Cleveland and Arthur—were sons of preachers.

If you want your son to be President you had better buy a farm. An even dozen Presidents were sons of farmers, and farmer boys beat all others in the race to the White House.

Lincoln was the first President to wear a full beard, but since his day Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison have worn extensive facial adornments. Hughes has plenty of precedents in his aversion to patronizing a razor.

The nomination of Hughes proves once more that the best stepping stone to the Presidency is a governorship.

Wilson, Roosevelt, McKinley, Cleveland, Hayes and Johnson were State governors.—Girard, in Philadelphia Public Ledger.



Old Landmarks Swept Away.

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The Republican convention of 1900 met first, and in it the advocates of the gold standard won. The convention declared itself "unanimously" opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country, and therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world.

Its choice of a candidate for the presidency was not quite so definite an evidence of its purpose with regard to the currency as the words of its platform. It nominated Mr. William McKinley, recently governor of Ohio, and known to all the country for his long service in the House of Representatives, especially as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means which had formulated the tariff of 1890 against which the Democrats had won at the polls in 1892.

Mr. McKinley had more than once spoken and voted on the silver question, and had not shown himself unwilling to consider very seriously the claims of the advocates of the cheaper metal as a standard of value. They had accounted him, if not a friend, at least not a determined opponent, at any rate of some of the measures upon which they had set their hearts. But there was no doubt of his great credit with his party as a man and a leader, and his explicit acquiescence in the principles of the platform upon which he had been nominated satisfied the country of his good faith and conservative purpose. The issue was definitely made up.

Three weeks later the Democratic convention demanded "the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation," and nominated Mr. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, for the presidency.

It acted with singular excitement and swung sharply away from conservative influences. It denounced what Mr. Cleveland had done to save the gold reserve and to check the riots at Chicago as hotly as any Republican policy, spoke of the decisions of the Supreme Court as the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States against the income tax as if it advocated a change in the very character of the court, should power come to the party it represented, and uttered radical doctrines which sounded like sentences taken from the platforms of the People's party.

His nomination for the presidency was significant of its temper and excitement. Mr. Bryan, of Missouri, one of the older leaders of the party, and a man whose name all the country knew to stand for the advanced doctrines of free coinage, had at first led in the balloting. Mr. Bryan, though he had been a member of Congress and had spoken in the House upon the coinage question, had made no place of leadership for himself hitherto. He was unknown to the country at large and even to the great mass of his fellow partisans, and had come to the convention with the reputation of a Nebraska underdog, unmarked, unmarked. A single speech made from the platform of the convention had won him the nomination, a speech wrought, not of argument, but of fire and utterance in the full tones of a voice which rang clear and passionate in the authentic key of the assembly's own mood of vehemence and revolt.

It was a thing for thoughtful men to note how a mere stroke of the tongue, a "battering ram" might make an unknown man the nominee of a great party for the highest office in the land, a popular assembly being the instrument of choice.

The People's party also accepted Mr. Bryan as its candidate. It uttered in its platform some radical purposes which the new Democratic leaders had not adopted, but it did not require its candidate to do so.

Tomorrow: An Industrial Revolution.

No one could deny that the country had fallen upon evil times, that the poor man found it harder than ever to live, and that many a law needed to be looked into which put the poor at a disadvantage. The country teemed with men who felt themselves handicapped in all they tried to do—they could not but conjecture why. It was no new thing that multitudes, and multitudes of sensible men at that, should think that the remedy lay in making new laws of coinage and exchange.

The battle was to be won by argument, not by ridicule or terror or mere stubbornness of vested interest.

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

Interest in the plans of the National Rifle Association to educate every American male of military age in the use of the United States army rifle apparently has taken a firm hold upon the American mind. The association, which has been the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, which announces that the growth of the National Association during the first five months of 1916 was little short of phenomenal.

During that time 48 civilian rifle clubs were organized, 7 college rifle clubs, 2 preparatory and military school clubs and 31 high school clubs. All these organizations have been supplied with arms and ammunition of the Krag pattern in quantities sufficient to permit them to do effective work in practice.

The full membership of the National Association also numbers, it was announced, no less than 1,082 civilian clubs, 71 college clubs, 1 preparatory and military school clubs, 118 high school organizations, all representing nearly 90,000 rifle men.

The past week in the Navy Department marked many important changes, aside from minor office shifts, about the service. Perhaps the most important event of the week was the detachment of Rear Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, who took a conspicuous part in the Vera Cruz activities in 1914, from the command of the Atlantic fleet to be succeeded by Vice Admiral Mayo. Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman was named vice admiral of the fleet, vice Mayo, and was placed in command of the battleship division. Rear Admiral Dunn has been assigned to command the fifth division of the fleet, and the sixth will be under the command of Rear Admiral A. F. Fichteler.

The Arizona, almost ready for commission, will be commanded by Capt. J. T. McDonald, formerly of the staff of Admiral Fichteler. Capt. H. P. Jones, it is announced, will be relieved of the command of the Florida and will be assigned to duty at the War College. Capt. Thomas Washington will take command of the Florida.

Lieut. F. G. Wrightson's class of military students at the University of Wisconsin, has again been designated as the "distinguished class" among college organizations, according to the announcement of the Federal inspection, made at the university on May 9.

The winning of the honor confers similar distinction upon Lieut. Wrightson, who has demonstrated the value of his instruction system, which eliminates the show side of military training and which is designed to develop the training of a captain of infantry to the point where he must know what to do if he is to avoid disaster to his men.

Not only has Lieut. Wrightson developed his charges along the line of training from the first maneuvers, to a complete tactical work, but he has added a double-track signal company, which can use the field radio, heliograph, flag and telephone. He also has a machine gun company, an engineer detachment and a hospital drill.

At the last inspection, his charges built a double-track bridge across a real stream and an entire regiment was sent across in columns of squads.

Commander Leigh C. Palmer may be chosen by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Navigation, if the Secretary decides to go below the grade of captain in filling the post, according to Navy Department gossip. It is well known that Mr. Daniels has a high opinion of the ability of Commander Palmer and would like to appoint him.

There is a possibility, however, that the Secretary will go to the captain's grade to fill the vacancy, in which case a number of men are believed to be under consideration. Among them are Volney O. Chase, J. S. McKean, Clarence S. Williams, W. R. Shoemaker, and Capt. W. S. Sims.

Current army orders are showing the establishment of many examination boards throughout the country, notably in the East, indicating rapid progress in the examinations of officers for promotion under the terms of the army reorganization act.

According to the orders, the majority of the officers being ordered up for examination are members of the Coast Artillery Corps, most of the officers of the line, and a certain number of noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, who will be of vast help in steadying the recruits. In fact, no less than three plans for such organization have been submitted to the Secretary.

One provides for the withdrawal of old men from border regiments and scattering them about the various posts to localize enlistments. The localization of a regiment at Salt Lake City, Utah, has been urged upon the War Department by commercial organizations of that State, which have promised to supply the men for two-thirds of a regiment if the regiment is located at Salt Lake.

Another plan would use the interest in the army's border activity to form new regiments. It is argued that enlisting would be greatly stimulated if the recruits could be promised actual service on the border as soon as they finish the training period.

The third plan would organize the new regiments by withdrawing old men from the foreign service. This could be done, it is said, by reducing the number of men in the foreign service to peace strength for a short time. It is believed, however, that such a policy would be extremely dangerous at this time.

Secretary of War Baker, it is understood, plans to take up, at his earliest convenience, the various memoranda submitted to him by his advisors, concerning the organization of the new units of the army, and the reorganization of the army, as provided in the army reorganization act.

Army officers are convinced that the nucleus of the new regiments will be formed by withdrawing from the older regiments of the line, a certain number of noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, who will be of vast help in steadying the recruits. In fact, no less than three plans for such organization have been submitted to the Secretary.

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ARMY ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Orders to Second Lieut. Frank A. Donald, to duty first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, re-

Following officers report to Lieut. Col. Robert L. Munn, cavalry, General Staff, at Washington, D. C., for examination: Capt. Joseph E. Quasa, Eleventh Cavalry, First Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting, Fourth Cavalry, Second Lieut. John M. Miller, Fifth Cavalry.

First Lieut. William H. Shepherd, Sixth Field Artillery, will report to Maj. William S. McKear, Eleventh Cavalry, for examination at Washington, D. C., for examination.

First Lieut. John B. Rose, Coast Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Robert L. Munn, General Staff, at Washington, D. C., for examination.

First Lieut. Norman F. Ramsey, Infantry, will report to Col. Robert L. Munn, General Staff, at Washington, D. C., for examination.

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